

Goldstein points to the many facts which show that in the normal intact organism even the so-called reflexes are delicately influenced by the states and activities of other parts and of the whole. He points to such facts as the power, manifested by many normal subjects who write with the right hand, to produce mirror-writing with the left hand without prior practice; or to write with the mouth or the foot, not only passably well, but in a manner recognizably similar to the writing of the trained right hand.

He insists much upon compensatory cerebral activities manifested after destruction of parts of the brain, compensations which result neither from regeneration of brain tissues (which does not occur in the human subject) nor from training and practice of the systems of neurones which must be involved in the compensating or substitute activities.

He lays great stress upon numerous instances in which nerves have been severed and joined with other nerves, motor and sensory, with which they have then become functionally continuous, and in which a normal functioning of the nerve newly connecting central and peripheral organs becomes very rapidly established; and on similar cases in which motor nerves, having been attached to muscles of quite other functions than those they had previously innervated, have manifested effective co-ordination as soon as the new neuro-muscular junction was established. He points to instances in which the usual functions of the various parts of the retina are shifted to

others (as in various conditions of squint) and
as readily
shifted back again.

He points to instances of transplantation
of muscles
with intact nerves from one part to another
of the body,